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INDIANA.

Food and Drink—Containers Must be Kept in a Cleanly Manner. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1916.)

All packages and containers designed to be refilled with food or drink, shall, when emptied, be cared for in such a manner that they may be readily and thoroughly cleaned before use. It is understood that such care will require milk bottles, ice cream cans, etc., to be washed and rinsed with water as provided by section 1, chapter 69,¹ acts 1913, and that beer, soda, and other bottles intended to be refilled shall, when emptied, be returned to the case with neck down and kept in a clean place until collected, or shipped to the owner.

LOUISIANA.

Plague—Prevention of—Rat Proofing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 18, 1916.)

That chapter 3 of the Sanitary Code of Louisiana be hereby amended as follows, and that said amendment shall be designated as section 78A:

SEC. 78A. (a) Every building, outhouse, superstructure or substructure, lot, open area or other premise, sidewalk, street, or alley, now constructed or hereafter to be constructed in all localities where human or rodent bubonic plague has been found (hereafter in this section referred to as "infected localities"), shall be rat proofed in the manner hereinafter provided for:

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have or maintain, or hereafter to construct, any building, outhouse, superstructure or substructure, lot, open area or other premise, sidewalk, street, or alley within such infected localities unless the same shall be rat proofed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

(c) For the purpose of rat proofing, all buildings, outhouses, superstructures or substructures in such infected localities shall be divided into two classes, to wit, class A and class B. In class A shall fall every stable; slaughterhouse; abattoir; market, public or private, where meat, game, fish, oysters, or vegetables are sold; blacksmith shop; grocery store; bakery; delicatessen; sausage factory; rendering plant; candy factory; ice-cream manufactory; hotel kitchen; restaurant kitchen; grain elevator; flour mill; rice mill; dock, wharf, or pier; freight depot handling food-stuffs; warehouse where grain or cereals are stored; milk depots where milk is received or stored for distribution or sale, or where milk is converted into cream cheese or other products; dairy; building wherein poultry, animals, game, or birds are housed, raised, cooped, stored, or kept for sale; produce or commission house; hide store; canning factory; brewery; and all other buildings, outhouses, superstructures or substructures, except buildings used exclusively for residential purposes, where food-stuffs are manufactured, stored, handled, prepared, used, sold, kept, or offered for sale. "Foodstuffs" as herein used is hereby defined to mean flour and flour products, animals and animal products, vegetables and vegetable products, produce, groceries, cereals, grain and the products of cereals and grain, poultry and its products, game, birds, fish, vegetables, fruit, milk, cream and its products, ice cream, hides and tallow, or any combination of any one or more of the foregoing. The word "stable," hereinabove used, shall be understood to mean and include all buildings, outhouses, superstructures or substructures in which there is kept, stalled, confined, fed, or stabled one or more horses, donkeys, mules, cows, goats, or other live stock. In class B shall fall all buildings used exclusively for residential purposes, and all other buildings, outhouses, superstructures or substructures not hereinabove defined or specified as class A.

¹ Reprint No. 264 from the Public Health Reports, p. 160.

(d) All buildings, outhouses, superstructures or substructures hereinabove defined and described as class A and class B shall be rat proofed in the following manner, to wit:

Class A.—All buildings, outhouses, superstructures and substructures of class A shall have the ground area covered with a floor of concrete, which concrete shall be not less than 3 inches thick, and shall be overlaid with a wearing coat of cement mortar not less than three-quarters of an inch thick, or with mosaic tiling or other material impermeable to rats; and such floors shall rest, without any intervening space between, upon the ground or upon filling of clean earth, sand, cinders, broken stone or brick, gravel or similar material, which filling shall be free from animal or vegetable substances; or in lieu thereof the said floor shall be constructed of reinforced concrete with a top dressing or wearing coat as hereinbefore provided for; the said floor in any of the above cases shall extend to and be hermetically sealed to the walls surrounding said floor, which walls shall be of concrete, stone, or brick laid in cement mortar, and said walls shall be not less than 6 inches in thickness and shall extend into and below the surface of the surrounding soil at least 2 feet and above the surface of the surrounding soil at least 1 foot, and shall extend to the height of at least 1 foot above the level of the first or ground floor of the building: *Provided*, That such part of any structure hereinabove defined as of class A that shall be entirely over a body of water may be rat proofed as of class B as hereinafter provided for.

(e) *Provided further*, That where any building, outhouse, superstructure or substructure is occupied as a stable as hereinbefore defined the following additional rat proofing measures shall form a part of class A construction and shall be required in the construction of all stables:

(f) *Stall floors.*—Stall floors shall constitute a part of and be continuous with the concrete floor of the stable, and for drainage purposes shall have a slope of one-eighth inch per foot to the gutter drains hereinafter provided for.

Wooden planking may be laid upon the concrete floor of stalls, without intervening space beneath, or such planking may be elevated not more than one-half inch above said stall floor, but shall be easily removable, and such removable planking shall be raised at least once a week and the planking and the concrete floor beneath thoroughly cleaned.

(g) *Gutters.*—Semicircular or V-shaped gutter drains shall be constructed in and form part of the concrete floor of stables, and shall be so placed that a gutter shall receive all liquid matter from each stall, and each gutter shall be connected with the public sewer, or with a main gutter of the same construction, which in turn shall be connected with the public sewer, or, in absence of sewer, connected with a storage tank, or otherwise as approved by the State board of health. All openings from drains into sewers shall be protected by metal gratings having openings not greater than one-half inch between the bars of said gratings.

(h) *Manure receptacle.*—Each stable shall be provided with a receptacle for holding manure, and such receptacle shall be water-tight, and shall be constructed and closed in such manner that the contents shall be inaccessible to flies and rats. Each receptacle shall be of sufficient size to hold all the manure formed between the periods of carting away.

(i) *Manure.*—All manure in and about all stables shall be placed in said manure receptacle at least once each day, and all manure shall be removed from said receptacle at least twice per week between May 1 and September 30, and at least once per week between October 1 and April 30. All manure so removed shall be placed in wagons so protected as to render such manure inaccessible to flies.

(j) *Mangers.*—Mangers shall be at least 18 inches deep. They may be constructed of wood or like material, but if constructed of wood, managers shall have the interior covered with galvanized iron or other metal. Whenever managers are attached or affixed to the walls of stables or stalls, or otherwise supported against such walls,

they shall be made to approximate such walls closely without any intervening space between the wall and the manger, to prevent the accumulation of food or débris.

(k) *Feed bins.*—All grain, malt, or other animal food of whatever character, except hay, used, fed, or stored in stables, shall be kept in a feed bin or feed room, which shall be constructed of wood, metal, concrete, brick, or stone, and shall be closed with a close-fitting top, cover, or door. If constructed of wood or like material, the feed bin or feed room shall be completely lined or covered with galvanized iron or other metal in such manner as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats, and said feed bin or feed room shall be maintained closed at all times except when momentarily opened to take food therefrom or when opened to be filled. No feed shall be scattered about such bin or room or stable, and all such food found on the floor of the stable shall be collected and removed daily and placed in the manure receptacle. No foodstuffs intended for human consumption shall be kept or stored in any stable.

(l) *Class B.*—All buildings, outhouses, superstructures, or substructures of class B when constructed with a basement or cellar shall have the ground area of such basement or cellar covered with a floor of concrete as directed hereinabove for class A, which floor shall extend to and be hermetically sealed to a surrounding wall of concrete, stone, or brick laid in cement mortar, which wall shall be not less than 6 inches in thickness and shall extend upward to a height of at least 1 foot above the surface of the surrounding soil.

(m) All buildings, outhouses, or superstructures of class B without basements or cellars shall be constructed in accordance with one of the two following methods hereinafter designated and described as method 1 and method 2.

(n) *Method 1.*—All buildings, outhouses, or superstructures of method 1 shall be set upon pillars or underpinning of concrete, stone, or brick laid in cement mortar, such pillars to be of a height as determined by the width of the building as follows: 0 feet to 30 feet, height of pillars 18 inches; 30 feet to 40 feet, height of pillars 24 inches; 40 feet to 50 feet, height of pillars 30 inches; 50 feet to 60 feet, height of pillars 36 inches.

The measurements above stated shall be taken from the surrounding ground level to the under surface of the most dependent timber of the building where such building is nearest the ground, and the intervening space between such building and the ground shall be open and shall be maintained open on at least three sides, and the ground area beneath shall be clean, even, and free from all lumber, brick, rubbish, débris, or other rat-harboring material: *Provided*, The openings between pillars may be protected with wire mesh, with openings in the mesh not less than 2 inches in size, provided an increase in elevation is made to cover the width of the frames to which the wire mesh is attached.

(o) *Method 2.*—All buildings, superstructures, or substructures of method 2 shall be rat proofed by constructing at the margin of the ground area of the building a wall of concrete, stone, or brick laid in cement mortar. Such wall shall extend without break around the entire building, shall be not less than 6 inches thick, shall extend not less than 2 feet below the surface of the surrounding soil, and shall extend upward to and fit closely the under surface of the sill: *Provided*, The said wall may be constructed with openings therein for ventilation purposes only, but all such openings for ventilation shall be securely screened with wire mesh not less than 12 gauge, with openings in the mesh not greater than one-half inch, or closed with metallic gratings having openings between the bars of such gratings no greater than one-half inch: *Provided further*, That the ground area inclosed by such marginal foundation wall shall be covered and protected by a floor of tongue and groove pine flooring, closely fitted and firmly set and not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, or shall be covered by a floor of material equal or superior in quality, strength, and structure. In either case such floor shall extend to and be closely fitted to the walls at every point, without intervening space between the edges of the floor and the sides of the wall, and the

whole constructed and closed in such manner as to prevent the entrance of rats beneath the building.

(p) *Provided further*, That in all buildings, outhouses, superstructures or substructures of class B, whether with basements or cellars or without, in which there is space above the sill, between the wall studs or floor joists, all such space from the upper surface of the sill for a distance of at least 18 inches above the floor level of the building shall be solidly closed and obliterated by a fill of concrete, cement mortar, or brick laid in cement mortar.

(q) *Provided further*, That all buildings, outhouses, superstructures or substructures, hereinabove described and defined as class A and B, in which there are any openings in walls or roofs, or in which there is inclosed space in walls between the wall proper and the covering on same, or between ceilings and the floor above, or beneath raised or supplementary floors, or beneath driveways or truck runways, or beneath or behind or above counters, shelving, bins, or other fixtures, all such openings or spaces shall be eliminated, closed or protected, in the manner hereafter specified and described, to wit: All defective, unnatural, or unnecessary openings in foundation, basement, outside, interior, or partition walls, and all openings similar in character in floors and ceilings, shall be securely and completely closed with concrete, cement mortar, or brick laid in cement mortar, or with material identical in character with that in which the opening occurs; all ventilator openings in foundation or basement walls shall be securely screened with wire mesh of not less than 12 gauge with openings in the mesh not greater than one-half inch, or with metallic gratings with openings between the bars not greater than one-half inch; all doors, windows, or transoms in foundation or basement walls allowed to remain open at night shall be screened with wire mesh not less than 12 gauge with openings in the mesh not greater than one-half inch; all doors, windows, transoms, and ventilator openings above the foundation or basement which are accessible to rats and are allowed to remain open at night, and all roof hatches and roof elevator doors allowed to remain open at night, and all roof ventilators of louvre, skylight, or other pattern, and all roof downspouts, gutters, toilet vents, unused chimney flues, or other roof openings accessible to rats, shall be screened with wire mesh not less than 16 gauge, with openings in the mesh not greater than one-half inch. all in such manner as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats: *And provided further*, That wherever within the building proper there is any inclosed space in walls between the wall proper and the covering on same, or on top of the walls between floor sills or roof rafters, or above ceilings between the ceiling and the floor above, or other ceiling covering above, or beneath raised or supplementary floors, or driveways, or truck runways, or beneath or behind or above counters, shelving, bins, or other fixtures—all such inclosed space shall be opened up and eliminated by the removal of said ceiling or said floor, or other covering inclosing such space, or such space shall be completely filled and solidly closed with concrete or cement mortar, or with material identical in character with that inclosing and forming the space: *Provided*, That in class B buildings such space may be completely inclosed and protected by accurate, rat-tight construction, using material identical with that inclosing such space, or such space shall be protected and made impervious to rats by a "flashing" of galvanized iron, not less than 26 gauge, and of such width and length as may be required to adequately protect such space, and such galvanized iron shall be well lapped wherever joined, and shall be fastened by nails centered not less than 1 inch apart along the margin of the metal; all in such manner as to effectively prevent the entrance of rats.

(r) *Provided further*, That in any case where, under the foregoing provisions, any building, outhouse, superstructure, or substructure is required to be rat proofed in the manner hereinabove provided for class A, and the first floor above the ground, or basement, or cellar, as the case may be, is used in part for class B purposes, and the part used for class B purposes is effectively separated from the part falling under

class A by the construction of a division wall, or if such division wall is present, by effectively and permanently closing all openings in such wall, and in either case the whole, in such manner as to make such wall whole and continuous in its entirety, without doorways, windows, transoms, or other openings between the part used for class A purposes and the part used for class B purposes, then in such case, and for rat-proofing purposes only, each part so divided and separated will be deemed a separate building, and the part used for class B purposes may be rat proofed as a building of class B, and the part falling under class A shall be rat proofed as a building of class A, all in the manner hereinabove defined and specified: *Provided*, That the owner of any building, outhouse, superstructure, or substructure of class B may rat proof same as provided for in class A, if he so elects.

(s) All premises, improved or unimproved, all open lots, areas, streets, sidewalks, and alleys in such infected localities shall be kept clean and free from all rubbish and similar loose material that might serve as a harborage for rats, and all lumber, boxes, barrels, loose iron, and similar material that may be permitted to remain on the premises, and that may be used for a harborage by rats, shall be placed on supports and elevated not less than 2 feet from the ground, with a clear intervening space beneath to prevent the harboring of rats.

(t) All planking and plank walks on and in yards, alleys and alleyways, streets, sidewalks, or other open areas shall be removed and the ground thoroughly cleaned of all rubbish or débris and left bare, or such bare ground may be covered with gravel or cinders, or such bare ground may be covered with concrete, or street paving, or stone, flagstones, or brick when laid in cement mortar: *Provided*, That wherever such ground covering of concrete, street paving, stone, flagstone, or brick is installed or extended beneath a roof or other similar covering, or is laid in such manner that its margin projects above the surface of the surrounding ground level, then the margin of such ground covering shall be protected from rat burrowing and rat harborage by the construction of a concrete or brick marginal wall; such wall to be not less than 6 inches in thickness, to extend not less than 2 feet into the ground and upward flush with the surface of the ground covering, with which it shall make a tight joint.

(u) The construction and the materials used in rat proofing shall conform to the building ordinances of such infected localities except and only in so far as the same may be modified herein.

(v) It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, or occupant of each building, outhouse, superstructure or substructure, lot, open area and other premises, sidewalks, street, and alley in such infected localities to comply with all the provisions of this section 78A.

(w) It is hereby made the duty of departments of public safety, health departments, or other departments having jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this section 78A: *Provided*, That no affidavit shall be filed against any owner, agent, occupant, or other person charged with the duty of complying with the provisions of this section 78A until 30 days shall have elapsed after a communication shall have been deposited in the United States mail, addressed by said health department to such owner, agent, occupant, or person to his residence or to the premises upon which said violation shall be alleged to lie, which communication shall designate the character of violation with which such person shall be charged and the location of the premises upon which the offense is alleged to lie.

(x) Each day's violation of any provision of this section 78A shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(y) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section 78A of the Sanitary Code shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for the first offense; not less than \$25 nor more than \$400 for the second offense; not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each subsequent offense.

(2) The enforcement of the foregoing regulations shall be under the direction of the president of the State board of health, who is hereby authorized and directed to determine when the necessity may arise to enforce and carry out said regulations.

MAINE.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—School Attendance—Libraries—Disinfection—Funerals. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 26, 1916.)

RULE 1. *Definitions.*—Unless specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in these rules and regulations are defined for the purposes thereof as follows:

(1) The term “infectious or contagious diseases” is used simply in the sense of “communicable diseases.” No effort is made to differentiate between the meaning of infectious and contagious.

(2) The word “town” means and includes city, town, or plantation.

(3) The term “local board of health” means and includes the local board of health and the executive officer of the board, whether the medical health officer when one has been appointed, or the secretary when there is no health officer.

(4) The term “health officer” means and includes the executive officer, or any duly authorized agent of the board.

(5) The term “householder” means and includes the parents, guardians, caretakers, or other persons who have charge of children or minors, or of the household or of a number or group of persons who dwell together or have their lodging or board together, and to the keeper, superintendent, manager, or other person who has charge of an almshouse, workhouse, house of correction, jail, prison, hospital, boarding school, camp, or other institution; it also means and includes the master or other commanding officer of a ship or steamboat.

RULE 2. *Notifiable diseases.*—The following diseases are declared to be notifiable diseases:

Anthrax.
Cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic.
Chicken-pox.
Cholera, Asiatic.
Diphtheria (membranous croup).
Dysentery, amebic or bacillary.
Epidemic or septic sore throat.
German measles.
Glanders.
Leprosy.
Measles.
Mumps.
Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Paratyphoid fever.
Pellagra.
Plague.
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).
Rabies.
Scarlet fever.
Smallpox.
Tetanus.
Trachoma.
Typhoid fever.
Typhus fever.
Whooping cough.

RULE 3. *Physicians to report cases.*—When any physician knows or has reason to believe that any person whom he has called to visit, or who visits or consults him, is infected with any of the diseases in rule 2, such physician shall forthwith give notice thereof to the local board of health or to the health officer of the town in which such person lives. Such report shall be by telephone when practicable and shall include the full name, age, and address of the persons affected, together with the name of the disease.

RULE 4. *Householders to report cases.*—Whenever any householder knows or has reason to believe that any person within his family or household has any of the diseases listed in rule 2 he shall within 24 hours give notice thereof to the health officer or the secretary of the local board of health of the town in which he resides, and such report shall be by telephone, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.